



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 3, No. 5

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Jackson, Mississippi

Too Much For Censorship:

VIOLENCE GRIPS INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Law Editor Says Troop Use Illegal

An editor of the American Bar Association Journal and distinguished law professor, Alfred J. Schweppe, says President Eisenhower's use of troops at Little Rock was "utterly illegal."

Schweppe, former dean of the University of Washington Law School told a Chicago radio audience last month that the President's act was clearly illegal and a usurpation of power.

Although the President is charged under the Constitution with taking care "that the laws shall be faithfully executed, (he) had no power to enforce, or aid in enforcing, federal court decrees under judicial article III of the Constitution unless Congress invests him with such power," Schweppe said.

Furthermore, Congress had only a few months before Little Rock specifically taken care to deny such power to the President, let alone authorize it.

On Feb. 16 of last year, Schweppe said, a government official was questioned by a Senate committee on whether the administration planned to use troops to enforce civil rights, and denied it.

Nevertheless, Congress repealed a section of the law under which troops could have been used, and the President signed the repealer on Sept. 9, 1957 — just before he ordered the troops to Little Rock.

Under present legislation, only the U. S. Marshal had power to enforce court decrees under article III of the Constitution, Schweppe said.

Why No Troops Sent To N. Y.?

Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi demanded on the floor of the U. S. House of Representatives to know why federal troops have not been ordered to New York public schools.

"There is no comparison between Little Rock and Brooklyn inasmuch as no students have been raped in Little Rock, no students have been beaten up teachers and there are no organized criminal gangs roaming the streets of Little Rock. All of these things apparently are daily occurrences in Brooklyn."

"Where are the bleeding-heart editorials requesting presidential action to restore peace and order? Who have heard the protests of eastern politicians, including Messrs. Brownell, Harriman, and Wagner? Strangely, these people who were so vociferous during the Little Rock episode, are now silent as the tomb."

"Where are the paratroopers? Why is it the President has not federalized the New York National Guard? Are our armed forces to be used solely against the southern people to make sure that the President's private definition of 'Peace and Order' is achieved?"

Rep. Williams was pointing out the tragic facts of a case where paratroopers were used to enforce integration, under the guise of maintaining peace and order, while real violence in schools goes officially unnoticed.

Blackboard Jungle



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

News has finally broken through the censorship barriers of the buildup in violence and crime in America's integrated public schools in the big cities like New York, Kansas City, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington. Unrealistic race policies are coming home to roost.

In New York (especially Brooklyn) conditions have culminated, as the Citizens' Council went to press, in 644 students being expelled from school in the biggest "kicking out" operation in American public school history.

Policemen have been stationed inside many schools, as were the paratroopers in Little Rock, and many others are on "specific stations" outside school buildings. High school principals and teachers have been afforded "protection" from their own pupils. It's a dynamite-loaded situation that pales Little Rock almost to nothingness in terms of real lawlessness. Virtually every crime was committed by negroes, although this fact is still censored.

At John Marshall Junior High School in Crown Heights (Brooklyn) the principal committed suicide when a grand jury began investigations into the crime-ridden conditions of his and other schools. Within 10 days in

Taxi drivers, long considered to have their finger on the pulsebeat of their cities, admit what officials will not in Brooklyn.

One was reported saying of school violence: "I don't know what's happened to these kids."

"The white kids don't make the trouble, it's mostly the colored. That's the way it is in Flatbush, where I live, anyway."

"South's Story" Is Now Available

"The Midwest Hears the South's Story," an address by W. J. Simmons, editor of the Citizens' Council and administrator of the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, has been published by the Educational Fund.

The address was delivered before the annual Farmers-Merchant banquet in Oakland, Iowa. The banquet has become a forum on serious public affairs for the people of that midwest farming area. Other speakers have included the Governor of Iowa, Congressmen and other public officials.

The speech is a statement of the basic position of the Citizens' Councils, and a consideration of the problems created for the entire nation by the South's plight.

Copies may be ordered from the Association of Citizens' Councils, 207 West Market St., Greenwood, Miss. 10 for \$1.00, 50 for \$4.00, 100 for \$6. Cash or check should accompany order.

Medical Scientist Says Race Mixing is "Foolish"

How Segregation Works In U. S.

The Anderson, S. C., Independent recently published the following facts on how discrimination works in the United States:

1. There are more negroes (128,000) in college in the U. S. than all the Germans in German Universities.
2. More negroes in the U. S. own automobiles than all the 216,000,000 Russians and all of the 193,000,000 negroes in Africa.
3. Since 1940, negro wages in the U. S. have risen 400 percent, against 250 percent for whites.
4. In South Carolina alone there are more Negro school teachers than in the state of New York and several neighboring states.

Dr. W. C. George, chairman, Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine at the University of North Carolina, is a scientist who has long fought the "inside" crusading within American educational institutions against race-mixing, testifying that it has no basis in serious study of human nature.

Ironically, he has served a good part of his academic career under former President Frank C. Graham of North Carolina, one of the most active of the social reformers who have worked avidly within our Southern institutions of higher learning to subvert the fabric of Southern social and political life.

George writes: "Most of us deplore the violence occurring in race relations over the country where increasingly friendly relations had been developing until a few years ago."

"Passionate and self-righteous condemnation of those immediately involved in the violence is popular in some quarters unless the violence is exercised in forcing integration upon an unwilling public."

"The original cause of the current widespread violence is to be found in the foolish programs fanatically pressed over the past 30 years in disregard of the fundamental facts of nature."

"Those of us who have tried to ward off the coming tragedy have been ignored or condemned as Un-Christian racists."

"In the ecclesiastical area and on the national stage no one, perhaps, has been more influential in bringing about this tragedy than Bromley Oxnam, bishop of the Methodist Church. Through his talent for organization and promotion he helped carry the Federal (now National) Council of Churches and the clergy into the program of race mixing."

"Much of the race mixing in North Carolina, and in the nation to a less extent, has centered around Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina."

"I wrote him shortly after he began his campaign for mixing the races—for charting a course in hu-

man relations "without regard to race, creed, or color." Just how one could hope to arrive at a wise course of action by disregarding major facts of life has never been explained by him or anyone.

"I wrote him in part:

"So far as I know no one has ever shown that ignoring race in one's decisions regarding heterogeneous peoples leads to justice and right. To accept the phrase without regard to race as a beacon light is almost sure to lead not into the smooth waters of universal amity but into the stormy seas of race conflict."

"After 25 years of folly by well meaning but misguided people we have come to 1958 and we are tossed on the stormy seas of race conflict. The real guilty parties are the crusaders for an evil cause that they have decorated with pious phrases. They are to be found in Supreme Court robes and in seats or power, in our pulpits and in our colleges."

"Like King David they show no repentance and admit no guilt."

Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, is one of those "crusading" educators who have gained positions of influence and control in American colleges and intellectual foundations. He has backed many integration programs and movements, and as Professor George points out he developed a conscious "campaign of race mixing" while the head of a great American college.

The American Legion's National Americanism Commission published the documented records of persons connected with the American Civil Liberties Union, which has been described as the legal department of the race integration fight.

They cite Graham as having no less than 20 Communist-front, or Communist affiliated memberships.

Graham, for instance, was sponsor of a dinner in this country celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Red Army, a supporter of Russian War Relief, Inc., and one who asked for Presidential clemency for Communist Earl Browder.

Brooklyn, there were three rapes of school girls (all by negroes), a recreation teacher was assaulted, a patrolman punched, a woman teacher was forced to lock herself in her classroom to prevent a mob of her own students from reaching her, two white girls were stabbed by wine-drunk negroes, and crimes of a serious nature ranging from vandalism to assault were reported with mounting rapidity.

Open defiance of authority, which started first in defiance of school teachers in the integrated schools, is reported by the New York World-Telegram:

"Openly defying authority, young terrorists today challenged police to battle for possession of crime-ridden John Marshall Junior High School."

"If the cops come in our school we will make them move out," said an ultimatum from the Corsair Lords gang."

The crime-ridden gang violence is estimated to reach into a third of the city's 900 schools.

Nor is the present wave of violence anything new. New York is only now admitting it, and finally being forced to take action as the conditions have worsened.

Last year, while school authorities still refused to admit it, this following sorry record was compiled:

Police received in 1957 reports of 3,298 incidents of crime and violence that occurred in public schools or on school grounds.

Of these, 515 were felonies—meaning serious crimes like rape, assault with intent to kill.

There were 522 arrests for school hour crimes.

Most of the individuals arrested were only 13, 14 and 15 years of age, and the vast majority were negro.

New York's problem now is what to do with the more than 600 troublemakers who have been expelled. If they are loosed on the city during school hours, worse violence could occur.

Charles H. Silver, president of the School Board, asked the city to acquire Ellis Island, the historic detention center for illegal immigrants, as a place of custody for these overflow juvenile delinquents.

Nor do the expulsions so far reported include any high school students, but only those below high school age.

Yet, School Superintendent William Jansen made the flabbergasting statement that the 644 expulsions constitute less than one percent of pupils estimated previously to be the main malefactors. On this estimate, there are 64,440 troublemakers in the New York integrated schools.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Blindfold Technique

The following heartrending story would be beautiful if it did not reveal so clearly the over-simplified, naive approach to serious human relations now inhabiting high places:

Leah Russell, 12-year-old blind Miami girl sat down after the Little Rock incident and composed in braille the following letter, which was transcribed by her teacher and sent to President Eisenhower.

"If I were the president I would have all the children blindfolded and send them to school. I would also blindfold the colored children and send them to school, too. I think they would have a lot of fun together, and there wouldn't be any fights."

Answered the President, the man most responsible for serious American policy: "I hope you will tell her for me that at the age of twelve she has already grasped one of the great moral principles by which we should all live."

The American tragedy here revealed is that at the age of twelve little Leah Russell has hit upon the truth of our sorry integration situation. The President and people in high places would solve the problems of life by putting on blindfolds to the basic, immutable facts of human nature, and the realities of how our social structure has been built. If life were only so simple! The method suggested by Leah didn't work for the 13-year old Brooklyn schoolgirl who is so nearly blind she can not identify the two negro boys in her integrated school who raped and beat her.

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W. J. SIMMONS

Editor

Solution For V. A. Problem

Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.) wants the Veterans Administration to provide segregated medical facilities in its VA hospitals so "freedom of choice" will be available.

He has introduced a bill requiring separate facilities be provided any veteran who asks for it.

Southern veterans organizations, have a golden opportunity to get behind this bill, and Southern legislatures could memorialize Congress for its passage. Interested persons should write their Congressmen.

The proposal that this would be a way out of difficulties such as those which faced the Mississippi legislature in granting state land for a new VA hospital in Jackson was suggested in an editorial in the December issue of Citizens' Councils, entitled "Monuments To Integration."

Rep. Whitten reports excellent reactions to the bill from his colleagues in Congress.

The text of his bill, H. R. 10547 is as follows:

A BILL

To provide separate medical facilities for veterans.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Veterans' Administration shall provide separate medical facilities for veterans, both white and black. That any veteran who by reason of his or her service in either branch of the Armed Forces of the United States and who under the present law is entitled to medical treatment within the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, shall be afforded the opportunity to choose such separate facilities by making such desire known on application for admittance to the Veterans' Administration. And any such veteran who expresses such preference shall hereafter be assigned only to facilities of this type consistent with his or her preference, and if assigned to other than a unit of his choice, shall be entitled immediately to be moved to a facility of his or her choice upon request.

Some Defenses For Ike

If you turn to Title 18, Sec. 1385, United States Code Annotated, you will find that, as amended in 1956, it reads:

"Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. This section does not apply in Alaska."

If that is the law, as Congress intended it to be the law, it would appear that the defenses of one Dwight Eisenhower would be one or more of the following:

1. Little Rock is in Alaska.
2. The President was not trying to use the Army to execute the laws but was merely trying to put a spoke in the political wheel of Governor Faubus.
3. Who is going to arrest the President of the United States?

Who Will Lead The Negro?

In the dark days of the 19th century two diametrically opposed negro leaders emerged. Both have deeply influenced negro leadership in our day. One was Booker T. Washington and the other was Frederick Douglas.

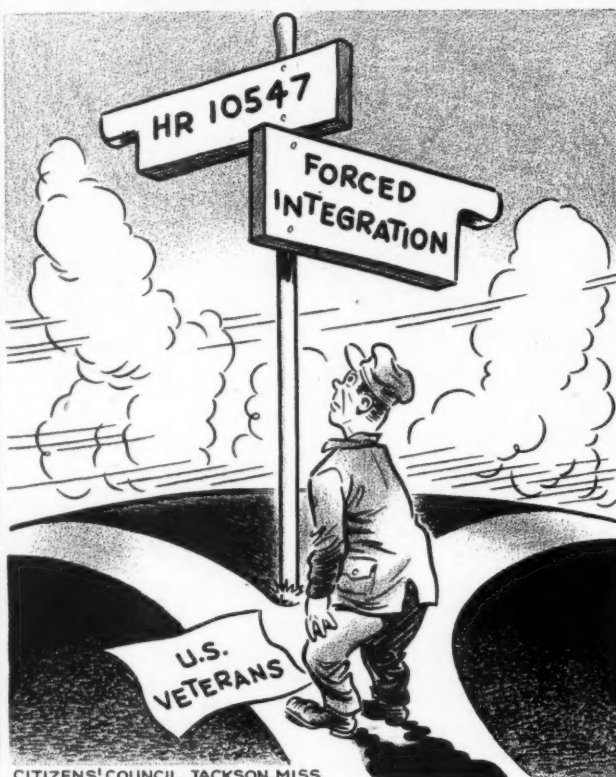
Washington taught that people won their status in society by their service. Douglas demanded that they be accepted without qualification. Washington exemplified the spirit of humility. Douglas, the spirit of arrogance.

The philosophy of Washington dominated the leadership of negro people for a half-century and great progress was made by them and by the white people who lived beside them.

The philosophy of Douglas is dominating the negro mind today, typified by the militant, arrogant NAACP.

Under leaders like Douglas and the NAACP there is only hatred, suspicion, force, and misunderstanding.

Freedom Of Choice



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

A Respectable Umbrella

63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia is the address of a small Methodist Church-owned office building attached to and above a Methodist Church.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, is the address of Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Bishop of the Georgia Area of the Methodist Church.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia is also the address of a highly controversial organization whose board of directors and other associates has long been, and in 1958 still is, heavily weighted with people whose records on Communist related affiliations are longer than Joseph Stalin's left arm. That organization is Southern Regional Council.

Southern Regional Council, the Communist cited Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., have been so interrelated that experts in anti-Communism have difficulty telling where one began and where the other two never ended.

The name of Mrs. E. B. (Dorothy) Tilly of Southern Regional Council and other controversial Georgia and Florida names are included in the published report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives, entitled "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in U. S."

Southern Regional Council is expected to stay at 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., until all of the lay members of the Board of Trustees of Wesley Memorial Building attend the same trustee meeting and vote to oust them.

Georgia laymen and public sentiment might cause Bishop Arthur J. Moore to encourage the minister-trustees to vote for the removal of Southern Regional Council from 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Force Tactics Losing Forces

As evidence continues to pile in that the "massive resistance" of the South has begun to react among the race agitators, there is the following editorial from the integration-minded St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Senator Jacob Javits of New York stated last week that he will push for stronger civil rights legislation in Congress, despite the cooling off period recommended by administration spokesmen.

"Nothing could be more poorly advised. There is absolutely nothing the country needs less at this time than another long and difficult fight on civil rights.

"Civil rights has been given great attention in the past two decades, perhaps even more than is good for the ultimate triumph of the idea. As this newspaper, which has supported such legislation from the beginning, has said so often, the eventual triumph of the brotherhood of man must come from education and the individual rather than from legislative enactment.

"The NAACP and other organizations which are trying to ram civil rights down the throats of the South and elsewhere, are making a dreadful mistake for their own cause by not proceeding with more moderation.

Parts of the editorial quoted above indicate that even the integration-minded press is reacting against the excesses of the social revolutionists—a thing predicted by the Citizens' Councils.

Langer Bill Up Again In Senate

Emigration of U. S. negroes to the Republic of Liberia, with government help, is again being seriously considered by the U. S. Senate.

The proposal for a voluntary mass movement of U. S. negro citizens to the all-negro nation has been a major recurrence in the Senate throughout the 20th century, but the measure has never received more favorable attention than in these days of integration strife.

Sen. William Langer has introduced S. 759, "a bill to provide aid to persons in the United States desirous of migrating to the Republic of Liberia . . ."

Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana has been conducting hearings on the bill for the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is in favor of passing the bill.

The bill would establish a Liberian Migration Commission, which would aid all qualified persons wanting to migrate to Liberia.

Passage of this bill, and subsequent appropriations to carry it out, could be a major step toward the future solution of the race problem. Geographical separation is the best, most Christian solution to the problem. History proves that it is the only absolute solution.

All persons supporting this measure may wish to write to Sen. Long at the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C. that Congress may know of its public support.

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Memphis: Mr. Willie E. Ayers has requested the city of Memphis to adopt an ordinance requiring "certain organizations" to file information of their activities with the city attorney. The suggested ordinance said that "certain organizations within the city of Memphis" have been claiming immunity from payment of privilege licenses and many "are mere subterfuges for businesses being operated for profit." Mr. Ayer is chairman of the Memphis and Shelby County Chapters of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government.

It would require any organization within the city on request of city officials to file certain information including names of officers and salaries paid them. The proposed ordinance would require a financial statement, including dues, fees, assessments, contributions, and disposition of funds.

KNOXVILLE: State Senator E. B. Bowles recently wrote the editor of the Tennessee Reporter: "My idea is that our national administration by keeping those hundreds of troops in Little Rock has done more to keep our country unsettled and disturbed and divided than has Russia with her Sputniks." Senator Bowles is one of Tennessee's most vigorous advocates of States' Rights and on numerous occasions has deplored the use of force by the federal government in the Clinton situation.

CLINTON: With each passing day the race-mixers are becoming more aware of the fact that this east Tennessee town would like to do away with integration. Clashes between whites and the five colored students now attending, appear to be happening more often. Only recently the principal, W. D. Herman, confirmed that he had sent two boys home, for becoming involved in a disorder at the high school. There seems to be but little doubt that if it were not for the harsh federal injunction that the five negroes would not be attending the white Clinton school.

"Freedom Fund" Seeks More Help

Jack Kershaw, chairman of the Freedom Fund, Inc., says that contributions are urgently needed to appeal the suspended sentences of the six Clinton citizens found guilty of violating the unjust federal court injunction in the Clinton school integration crisis.

Freedom Fund, Inc. has financed the defense of the 16 citizens brought to court by federal authority. Ten of these 16 won freedom and exoneration as the result of the legal work so financed.

But six were found guilty and given suspended sentences.

"However these courageous six citizens of Clinton, five men and one woman, are not willing to accept the sop of suspended sentences which the judge has offered them. They demand complete exoneration and are willing to risk their freedom in a new trial and have asked our lawyers to appeal the case," Kershaw said.

An official record of the case, required for the appeal, costs \$1750, and the Fund has advanced its last \$500 as an initial down payment.

Seventeen distinguished Southern lawyers, serving for expenses only, form the counsel for this case.

"If retained privately they would have cost in excess of \$100,000," Kershaw said.

Additional money is needed only for court and expenses costs, particularly the transcribing by the federal court reporter of the record of the case.

"If we are forced to go to the Supreme Court, for which august body only printed matter is acceptable, the cost of printing the record alone will be \$6,000.

"Such is the price of justice," Kershaw remarked.

The 17 attorneys defending the Clinton defenders of the Southern way of life are:

Alabama: Grover S. McLeod;
Louisiana: Attorney General Jack Gremillion, William Shaw and Robert G. Chandler;
Maryland: Judge G. W. Williams;
Mississippi: Ross R. Barnett;
Tennessee: L. E. Gwinn, Charles Stainback, Thomas Page Gore, Robert L. Dobbs, Sims Crowder, Thomas G. Watkins, James Carney, Harry Lee Benter, Theresa Davidson, W. E. Michael;
Texas: John Ben Sheppard, former Attorney General.

Our Way Of Life:

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO IT

Will Continue "Force"

U. S. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, (N-N. Y.) apostle of power and force in a "free" America, says that despite requests by the Eisenhower Administration for a cooling off period he will continue to fight for more stringent integration force measures in this session of Congress.

Rep. Powell says he will tack integration amendments on any bills submitted on education, including the new programs for recruiting science students for the missile age.

How Far It Goes

Proof that there is no limit to be respected by those who believe in forcing Americans is illustrated by the city ordinance in New York that bans "racial discrimination in rental of apartments in privately owned buildings." Chicago is now considering a similar ordinance. The right of private property, the backbone of America's political, legal, and economic system no longer exists in New York city. Private owners can be told to whom they must rent their own property.

Dallas Council Booms

Earl Thornton, president of the Dallas, Texas Citizens Councils reports the movement has mushroomed since Little Rock. There are now four groups with more than 2,000 members.

More NAACP Complaints

Herbert Hill, labor spokesman for the NAACP, has complained to Vice-President Richard Nixon that defense industries are discriminating against negroes in the North as well as in the South. Hill cited Chicago as the worst example. He charged that 98 percent of the firms placing orders with employment agencies specify they don't want negroes. (Further proof, that northern politicians play to the negro bloc vote, and not to the sentiments of northern whites).

Those Twins Again

The twin institutions of church and religion have become infiltrated with integrationist propagandists. Further proof: A University of Kentucky youth convention recently had as principal speakers Dr. Julian Price Love, professor of Biblical Theology at the Louisville Presbyterian Theological seminary and Dr. Margaret Shannon of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Both speakers told 2,000 students, in the name of church and education, that integration is the Christian approach.

Pat Boone Speaks

Pat Boone, current teen-age idol of rock-and-roll whose influence over America's young is tremendous right now, is a student at Columbia University. This school has long been a hotbed of integrationist teaching.

Pronounces 23-year old Boone: Racial segregation is sickening.

Courts Negro Vote

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler has proudly announced that negro votes lost by the Party in 1956 are returning to the fold. He made his forecast after a two-day meeting in Washington with 41 negro leaders from all parts of the country.

This sacrifice of American principles for political expediency in the North continues the root of America's problems whether the nation can again be free, or will be run increasingly by minority pressure blocs.

Justice Admits It

Now comes admission by a U. S. Supreme Court Justice of what many Americans long ago realized is happening. In his dissenting opinion in the recent decision involving the Robinson-Patman Act, Justice Douglas said: "It is apparent that the opponents of the Robinson-Patman Act have eventually managed to achieve in this court what they could not do in Congress."

The national pastime has become one of going to the Courts for legislation Congress refuses to pass.



DOWN SOUTH THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN NEWS
Courtesy—Nashville Banner

Using Stamp

Two Mississippi Congressmen — John Bell Williams and Tom Abernathy — are stamping all their outgoing mail with the "Remember Little Rock" stamp being circulated by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

Williams said Post Office Department officials had called use of the stamp perfectly legal.

Army Integration

The U. S. Army now thinks nothing of assigning negro officers to command of white units. First Lt. William B. Morton, a native of Detroit whose home is now San Antonio, Texas got in trouble in Frankfurt, Germany because he refused to shake the hand of negro Capt. Carl O'Kelley, assigned as his commanding officer in an ambulance unit.

The Army has filed court martial charges against Lt. Morton for the crime of refusing to mix socially with a negro given command over him.

U. of Florida Next

The University of Florida is now under the typical threat of court injunction to force admission of a negro student. The State Attorney General's office has promised the University every legal help in a "vigorous opposition." The student is 49 year old Virgil Hawkins, but guess who is filing the suit. That's right, the NAACP. The Florida State Supreme Court has refused to issue Hawkins an order on the ground it would create public mischief. Now they go to federal court.

Another Instance

Stories of violence by negroes in all parts of the U. S. have become so frequent that the Citizens' Council has made no attempt to catalog or report them all. New York school violence is by no means the only screaming headline of recent times attesting to the fruits of northern integration. Typical of the stories of violence are the frequent rapes of white women, such as that in Baltimore last month of a 39-year old mother of three by two negro teenagers. She was slashed at the throat, stabbed twice in the body, and raped.

Degeneration of Leadership

Many thoughtful Americans are becoming disturbed by the fact that integration has come in America along with so many other signs of a degeneration in the strong principles of law and order that so long marked our country. Sociology, psychology, and a flabby kind of refusal to face many basic facts of human nature are all too common. For instance, Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, one of the nation's leading integration exponents, has commuted the death sentences of 14 convicted murderers in his present term of office. He has only permitted jury-determined death sentences to be executed four times. His most recent commutation was for the murderer of a policeman. Reason: Psychologists said the man was "unstable."

A New Public Office

The newest type of public office to emerge in America is "Race Relations Officer." This exalted position for which taxpayers money is used as support has become part of the administration of many public projects. These posts are most often held

by negroes. The state of Rhode Island recently appointed negro Sirrouko Howard as race relations officer for the Providence Housing Authority's projects. Purpose: to force integration of the projects.

Correction

In the December, 1957 Citizens' Council Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky was referred to as former czar of baseball and former Postmaster General. An alert reader points out that "Happy" has not been Postmaster General. Our apologies to the postoffice department.

Virginia Too

Virginia has followed other Southern states in introducing legislation to close any public school patrolled by federal troops.

Dr. Porter Routh

In our December issue we reported that the AP Religion Writer indicated in an interview with Dr. Porter Routh, Executive Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, that Dr. Routh favors integration in the Baptist churches and supports the 1954 Southern Baptist Convention declaration in favor of integration.

While the AP story conveys the distinct impression that this is the case, Dr. Routh correctly points out that he was not quoted directly in the article to that effect. The Citizens' Council hastens to correct any suggestion of error in reporting Dr. Routh's position. As Dr. Routh says, he would not make any statement passing judgment on any action taken by the Southern Baptist Convention. He does not say what his position is on integration.

The pertinent passage from the AP story by George W. Cornell follows:

A tall Texan today holds the administrative reins of one of the most robust, loosely knit, fastest growing and unfettered religious bodies in the nation—but also the one most sorely tried. Dr. Porter Routh, as executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, sits at the center of a vast Christian beehive—of record expansion and vigor and also of deep anxieties.

Simultaneously with the denomination's pace-setting growth has come a point-blank, moral blockbuster, the racial integration issue.

"Great numbers of our ministers have been struggling in conscience over this question along with many of our church members," Dr. Routh said.

"It is not just a problem for laity or clergy, but an agony of soul for thousands."

The South is a Baptist stronghold. Baptists are the largest, most pervasive religious force at work in the region. The integration issue has hit them squarely, and with fullest impact.

It's a very real problem for our churches," Dr. Routh said, "and one that's made more complex because it's now so laden with emotion."

Officially, the denomination is on record in support of integration. But Southern Baptist congregations in the Deep South are generally all white. Negroes have two separate Baptist bodies, both large ones.

In this heavily Baptist territory of prevailing segregation with federal courts pressing for integration in public schools and services, which way are Baptist leaders exerting their influence?

"I'm sure that the great majority of our ministers, and of our Southern Baptist members in their best moments, believe in the worth, dignity and value of every individual," Dr. Routh said.

However, when it comes to particular steps for integration — in schools, church or elsewhere, strong community feeling makes it risky to advocate such a course from the local pulpit.

Some have been ousted on these grounds.

Unlike most other denominations, a Baptist congregation can fire its pastor as quickly as it can take a vote.

The Rev. Dr. Albert McClellan, the denomination's associate executive, said many of its ministers feel in such controversies they can take stands "only up to the point of breaking the redemptive fellowship."

He added: "What good is accomplished if a congregation is torn all to pieces?"

Dr. Routh, asked what he thought a pastor should do in such a dilemma, said slowly: "I just don't know. One can't make that decision apart from the specific circumstances."

He added emphatically: "But every church ought to want and encourage its pastor to speak out as a prophet of God on any issue."

The consensus of Southern Baptist leaders, ministers and laymen, as expressed in a 1954 convention resolution, holds integration is "in harmony . . . with the Christian principles of equal justice and love for all men."

Physician

Dear Editor:

A newspaper carried the announcement that Georgia was proposing a law making the giving of Negro blood in transfusion to a white person a misdemeanor.

No Southern doctor, Negro or white, would be guilty of such an atrocity. It must have been a damyankee, and I was born one. At our famous John Elliot Blood Bank, one can confirm the statement that reactions can occur in using white blood for Negroes as well as using Negro blood for whites.

A more serious danger to white persons is the sickle anaemia which is prevalent in Negroes but rare in whites. This anaemia is a child-killer. In adults it can result in invalidism and shorten lives.

More than once it has been reported that the Red Cross Blood Banks do not label their donations of bloods for transfusions, although formerly some of them are known to have done so. Since the Supreme Court Decision, at the Red Cross which is a quasi-government organization, Negroes and white persons must take blood for transfusions as they come.

When officials of a blood bank risk reactions and the transmission of such serious disease as sickle cell anaemia, which can be fatal, that is not a misdemeanor. That is homicide.

Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, M. D.
Miami, Fla.

Editor's Note:

Who's Who in America, Volume 28, 1954-55, lists DeVilbiss, Lydia Allen M.D., Indiana University, 1907; post-graduate work New York University, University of Pennsylvania; Dir. Div. of child hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health, 1915-19; organized child hygiene in Rhode Island, Missouri and Georgia; Member A.M.A., Pan-American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Association University Women.



Courtesy—Jackson Daily News

Arizona

Dear Sir:

In regard to the Brooklyn-New York school violence, if this happened in the South there would have been a lynch mob.

Furthermore, the New York papers cover up as to color line. This is what they call, "Freedom of the Press."

I wonder what happened to FDR's Four Freedoms?

Yours sincerely,
Allen Stuart
Phoenix, Ariz.

Indiana

Dear Sir:

(In my home of South Bend, Ind.) it is almost impossible to get a negro convicted of any crime including murder and rape. You're missing a chance for a good story by ignoring South Bend.

Everyone is organized but the Anglo-Saxons. If we dare say anything we are told to go back to the South with the rest of the "hillbillies."

Public officials cater to the organized voting block in order to get elected. One thing Little Rock accomplished was to wake some of us "liberals" and make good conservatives out of us even at this late date.

Yours truly,
L. N. N.
South Bend, Ind.

North Carolina

Gentlemen:

Thank you for a fine rendition of the truth about integration during 1957. Your paper is one of the few that will dare face the challenge of arrogance the majority of the negro race has assumed.

My best wishes to you and your staff.

Sincerely,
R. I. C.
Wilmington, N. C.

New York

I take strong exception to the remarks of "A.B." of Oneida, New York in your January issue. He says "Get it firmly fixed in your minds that you (Southern segregationists) are hated with a cold, deadly, incurable hate that baffles description—a corroded and cankerous hate which has rankled in the northern mind for more than ninety years."

That statement, so eloquently—almost poetically — stated, is totally false as I another New Yorker, can prove. Majority opinion in New York State, with its tyrannical Commission against Discrimination, is decidedly with the Southern position. The so-called man on the street in my home state is entirely cognizant of the inherent wrong in compulsory denial of his freedom of choice, and of the fact that the New York State Commission is an extravagant rathole which consumes vast portions of his taxes annually without performing a single worthwhile service.

Granted, Manny Celler and Jack Javits and Irving Ives (whose creature this law is to begin with) are dedicated to the dubious crusade of destroying the freedom of choice New Yorkers like Southerners cherish, but surely intelligent Southerners know better than to accept that as the feeling of the average citizen of the Empire State. One thing which definitely will arouse these good people, though, is this constant sniping at the North per se, without distinction between decent citizens and purchasable politicians. It is resented and cannot in any way advance the cause of constitutional government.

Marilyn D. Majors
Indianapolis, Ind.

Missouri

Dear Sirs:

Kansas City is one of the cities that the race mixers love to tell how fine integration works. Central High here is now 60 per cent negro.

I have compiled a crime record of last year of the Eisenhower-Nixon "first class citizens." I have 155 clippings of beating, stealing, purse-snatching, robbery, and rape, and 95 percent of it is by negroes against whites. It has only five cases of negro against negro. These are our "first class citizens" who should be treated with dignity and respect and brotherly love. The 155 cases are an average of nearly three per week. The clippings proving this record came out of the local paper, which never points out these things.

Very truly,
J.F.F.
Kansas City, Mo.

Book Reviews

"States' Rights—The Law of the Land," by Charles J. Bloch, The Harrison Co., Atlanta, Ga., 375 pp., \$10.

"No work of recent years has so clearly depicted the ominous trend to centralization and 'one big government' which threatens the work of the Founders. Bloch relentlessly exposes the judicial erosion of the past 20 years which has nibbled away the rights and powers of the states, and cites the changes made in the whole order by the Supreme Court in its continuing assault on our constitutional system."

This impressive opinion of Bloch's book was delivered by none other than Georgia's U. S. Senator Richard B. Russell.

Sen. Russell is uniquely qualified to judge Bloch's abilities at interpreting what has happened to states' rights. Bloch gained national prominence by the eloquence of his speech at the 1948 Democratic National Convention, placing Sen. Russell's name in nomination for the Presidency.

The author is unquestionably one of the foremost legal authorities in the South. He is a past president of the Georgia Bar Association. For 11 years he was chairman of the Judicial Council of the state of Georgia. He is now chairman of the Rules Committee of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and a member of the Judicial Conference of the Fifth U. S. Circuit, whose job is to confer with federal judges.

This uniquely qualified observer of our state and federal court systems deals with the most burning issue of our day—usurpation of federal power. "States' Rights—The Law of the Land" is a veritable gold mine of court opinions and quotations. It is an invaluable source-book for speakers, writers and students interested in the issues of states' rights and constitutional government. Every school and public library in the South ought to have this book on its shelves.

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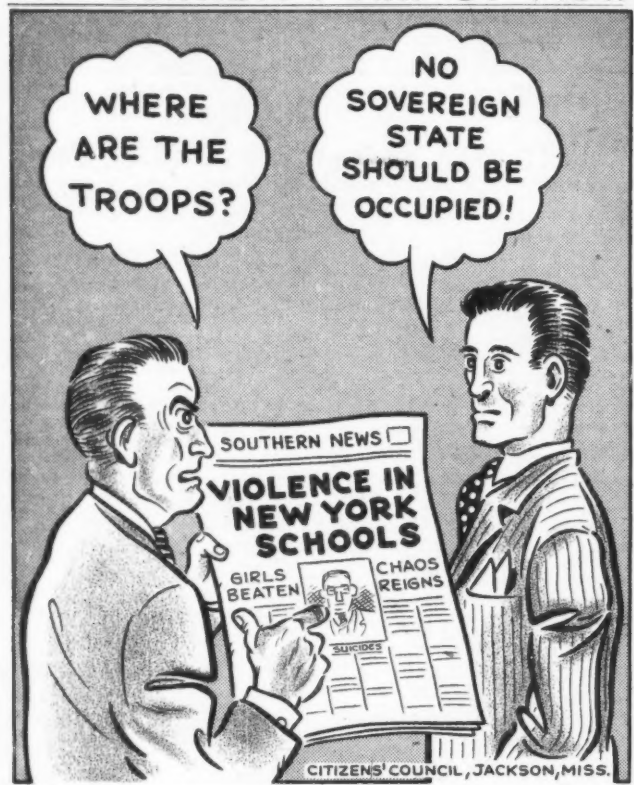
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The Sensible Point Of View



President's Dog Is Purest Breed

U. S. Rep. Arthur Winstead of Mississippi wrote President Eisenhower recently on the President's new pure-bred German Weimaraner hunting dog, "Heidi."

"I am pleased with your interest in pure-bred dogs as shown by your having met requirements for registration and for preserving the Weimaraner blood strain. I understand there are only about 4,000 such fine hunting dogs in the United States, and the owners must sign a pledge they will not mongrelize the breed."

"I know it is a great pleasure to you to utilize the excellent services of your dog, Heidi, on your Gettysburg farm."

"I am puzzled, however, at your apparent inconsistency."

"Why would you be so enthusiastic about pure-bred dogs, yet give aid and comfort to those who would mongrelize the human race?"

Saudi Arabia Is Home Of Slavery

Unrealistic approaches to the equitable solution of race problems on the part of leaders who have never lived where the problem exists is evidenced by this nation's diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia—where slavery in its most vicious forms still flourishes.

The Saturday Evening Post issue of Nov. 30, 1957 points out that King Ibn Saud's Arab nation "makes no effort to discourage the traffic" in slaves.

"In Saudi Arabia today there are at least 500,000 people in complete slavery, out of a total population of 7,000,000."

"There are legal slave markets and licensed slave dealers whose names are known. Slaving boats ply across the Gulf of Oman and there is a slave trail starting near the west coast of Africa . . . to Saudi Arabia, there to be sold in the markets to the highest bidder."

The article, by Noel Barber, documents both the fact that the practice has actually been increasing at a fast rate in recent years, and that such inhuman practices as beheading at a whim are prevalent.

Yet, the same President Dwight Eisenhower who ordered troops to Little Rock and whose administration has done all possible to force integration in the U. S. formally entertained

King Saud as a guest of our nation, and our relations with Saudi Arabia are never questioned.

Slavery in its meaner aspects flourishes in many places in the world, but especially in the Near East, where this nation has flooded millions of dollars in foreign aid.

Violence Grips New York Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

School officials, authorities, and the metropolitan press, in keeping with their "blindfold" approach to their problems refuse to identify these troublemakers by race, and to admit that integration is the cause. Yet story after story reported by publications who do make such identifications reveal that the vast majority of the trouble is coming from negroes.

Nor is integration violence confined to New York—or Chicago, or Washington, D. C., long famous for their negro crime waves.

In Kansas City, Mo., in what was once considered a Southern state, the integration chicken has come home to roost also.

There School Superintendent James A. Hazlett has had to appoint a special "Committee On Pupil Discipline and Delinquency." Hazlett's latest promise is to crack down on lunch money extortion and the carrying of knives and other weapons in the public high schools.

Refusal to recognize the problem for what it is, the inevitable result of integration, yet continues somehow.

One father, testifying before Hazlett's special committee, was reported to have made this statement, which defies understanding:

"The first 10 days one of (my boys) then started to Central junior he was sick at his stomach."

Koehler explained later that "the boy was not sick because of any integration problems there, but because of the obscenity of both races."

"I've seen several children stretched out on the ground with their teeth knocked out as a result of conditions there," he said.

Central Junior High in Kansas City is 60 percent negro, yet "conditions there" have nothing to do with integration!

Hazlett, himself, admits, that "integration has caused certain problems."

Kansas City so far has not seen the extent to which this violence can go, as in New York. In Kansas City the main problem now is of the extortion and bullying variety. In New York, it has already reached the state of rape and assault.

Three Southern Errors:

Real Issues Now Unfold

There is substantial evidence to show that the majority of Southern negroes want integration, and the various issues that go with it, such as voting and political participation, complete social equality, and miscegenation.

The three most common errors in Southern thinking in the past few years has been (1) that negroes don't really want integration and will do nothing to aid its attainment; (2) that the Supreme Court's decision makes eventual school integration "inevitable" and there is nothing to be done about it; (3) that negroes in the South will be reluctant to take to the ballot for political domination.

The falseness of these conceptions, which Southerners are coming better to understand as the fight for freedom unfolds itself, is illustrated by the evidence published below:

1. Every Gallup Poll since Black Monday, and interviews with Southern negroes published in many responsible journals since that time, indicate that in fact the Southern negroes do want integration. NAACP officials have admitted that their ultimate goal is miscegenation, and the total collapse of any racial differentiation.

2. Key figures in the Eisenhower Administration now admit that "the massive resistance" of the South is working, and that the time has come to "lay off" for awhile on civil rights.

3. The NAACP and other negro groups are girding themselves for the fight of the ballot, which is loaded with political dynamite for the South, and could through lethargy of the whites spell negro domination.

NAACP Vote Plot

(1)

The NAACP, using the guise of the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference," has kicked off an expensive-financed drive to register 2,000,000 negro voters in the South by 1960.

The ultimate goal? Political domination in the South as well as North by using "bloc vote" against the white's traditional "splitting" of their votes for candidates.

The NAACP has allocated nearly a quarter of a million dollars for the campaign in the year 1958 alone.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (N.-Y.), and Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington bureau official, are spearheading the drive.

Eleven Southern states are the target of the intensified drive, which includes a house-to-house canvass of possible registrants, and an appeal to negroes to report registration officials so prosecutions of them may be sought through the new Civil Rights legislation.

Congressional Quarterly, in an interview with Mitchell, reports him as saying, in part, that the NAACP will have enough people registered to make a considerable impact on the 1958 elections.

The NAACP may concentrate on certain districts first in an attempt to achieve immediate results by electing some negroes to Congress, representing Southern districts.

To leave no doubt that the NAACP envisions negroes in Congress from Southern districts: "future Southern delegations in the nation's highest legislative body will include qualified colored men and women," Mitchell said.

When might the Deep South elect its first negro representative?

"I hope that 1960 might be the year," the NAACP official declared.

What an impact this could have on political life in the South, aside from Congressional elections, was made clear in a study of the negro in Mississippi politics made by Gene Wirth of the Jackson Clarion Ledger.

In 31 of Mississippi's 82 counties, negroes have a majority, with several other counties on the border line. The way present Supreme Court, Highway, and Public Service Commission districts are drawn, the negro majority could result in negroes being elected to three of the state's nine Supreme Court seats, one of its three Highway Commission offices, and one of its three Public Service Commission posts.

Along color lines, the state legislature could have 17 of its 49 Senatorial seats and 58 of its 140 House seats held by negroes.

Congressmen most in danger of losing their seats if the NAACP drive were successful are:

Smith of Mississippi, whose district is 69.1 percent negro; North Carolina's Fountain (51.8%); South Carolina's Rivers (51.7%); Mississippi's Williams (49.8%); Virginia's Abbt (49.4%); South Carolina's McMillan (48.5%); Mississippi's Whitten (48.4%); South Carolina's Riley (44.9%).

Poll Shows Story

(2)

Each successive Gallup poll since Black Monday has revealed an increasing willingness by Southern negroes to come right out in favor of integration.

The latest poll, taken in December, 1957, showed:

Do you approve or disapprove of the Supreme Court decision ruling racial segregation in public schools illegal?

Southern Negroes		Feb. 1956
	Today	
Approve	69%	53%
Disapprove	13	36
No Opinion	18	11

In almost two full years from February, 1956 to December, 1957, Southerners should note that negroes below the Mason-Dixon line became bold in their stand favoring the Black Monday decision, and that now only 13 percent, or barely more than one out of 10, said they thought it wrong. And seven out of 10 will downright declare it right.

At the same time the December poll was taken, the Gallup men interviewed Southern negroes for more exact expressions of their opinion.

John M. Fenton, the man who interpreted all the many interviews for the Gallup poll, concluded in his article:

"Being treated 'just like I was white' is the important goal of the Southern negro at present. The issue of integrating the schools is a symbol to him only because it seems a means to achieve this end. He will doubtless support that symbol so long as he feels that he is not being treated equally—and so long as he can see the goal some day in sight."

Tuskegee Says Situation Worse

The Tuskegee Institute, long recognized as the negro's authoritative voice on the state of race relations in the U. S. says that in 1957 the situation "worsened."

President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute admitted that the result of NAACP-led forcing of integration, and the strife which has resulted from federal power to force the issue, has caused race relations to grow worse.

Realistic action is said to be imperative "if serious difficulties are to be avoided in the near future."

"Race relations in the Southern states are in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago. The divergent segregationist and desegregationist points of view are held more resolutely now than in the recent past."

The report went on to say that there is now almost a total lack of any communication between the races, and much "misinformation and misunderstanding."

The NAACP tactics of forcing integration has had its inevitable result—to make race relations worse instead of better.

Slowdown Ordered

(3)

Warren Olney III, newly appointed director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and former assistant attorney general, admits the South is developing a political strategy designed to completely kill the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation rulings.

In a recent speech before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, Olney said that the original resistance to the court decree was to delay what was considered inevitable.

"However, the activities of the White Citizens Councils, the preaching of racism and race hatred, and the defiant proclamations by certain senators of massive resistance have changed all this."

"The belief has spread among Southern segregationists that the court's decision can be defied . . . this is the strategy of nullification."

"A clash with federal authority . . . is the logical and inevitable consequence of this disastrous policy," Olney was reported as saying.

Olney, the assistant Attorney General who masterminded much of the integration strategy within the Brownell Justice Department and as such is a major architect of the integration "force policy" of the Eisenhower administration, spoke of this development of genuine "massive resistance" in derisive terms.

He lumped the Citizens Councils with race hatred and racism, and inevitably tagged them erroneously as "White" Citizens Councils. This reveals his own special prejudiced position and his unwillingness to grant American citizens the right of legal, peaceful objection to political developments.

But, his admission that the massive resistance of the South is working, together with recent similar statements by present Attorney General William Rogers and others in high authority, is heartening news to those who believe in segregation as a matter of public policy.

In a left-handed manner, Olney handed the Citizens Councils generous praise by admitting, in his position as a mastermind of integration policy, that Citizens Council strategy has become so effective, he must complain of it.

"I LOVE POWER" SAYS GHANA MAN

Accra, Ghana — Interior Minister Krobo Edusel says he plans to introduce a bill in Parliament next month to empower the government to jail persons suspected of anti-state activities without a trial.

Edusel first proposed such "preventive detention" at a rally last September during which he said, "I love power," and promised to jail anyone who makes a speech "to the discredit of the government."

This is the same negro nation of Ghana over which government officials wept such bitter tears, because a New York restaurant refused to serve its head of state, after President Eisenhower had welcomed him to the White House.

Remember Little Rock



RUBBER STAMPS of the reproduction shown may be procured from the office of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, 207 West Market Street, Greenwood, Mississippi, for \$2.00 postpaid. These imprints are effective on letters, checks, envelopes and other communications.



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